Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874. NUMBER 37.

REAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
bensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

he undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION in PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

OWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
OKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:
INWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Razors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Forks and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wash- and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Mops, generally, Griad-Stones, Patent Mo- Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware
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WOOD and WILLOW WARE
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Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c
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GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

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Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

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CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I suppose it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean?
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ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN MISEL, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of John Misel, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.
THOMAS MISEL, Administrator.

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E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

THE MAID OF DAMASCUS.

In the reign of the Greek Emperor Heraclius, when the beautiful city of Damascus was at the height of its splendor and magnificence, dwelt therein a young noble, named Demetrius, whose decayed fortunes did not correspond with the general prosperity of the times. He was a youth of ardent disposition, and very handsome in person; pride kept him from bettering his estate by the profession of merchandise, yet more keenly did he feel the obscurity to which adverse fate had reduced him, that in his lot was involved the fortune of one dearer than himself.

It so happened that, in that quarter of the city which faces the row of palm-trees, within the gate Keisan, dwelt a wealthy old merchant, who had a beautiful daughter. Demetrius had, by chance, seen her some time before, and he was so struck with her loveliness, that, after pining some months in secret, he ventured on a disclosure, and, to his delighted surprise, found that Isabelle had long silently nursed a deep and almost hopeless passion for him also; so, being now aware that their love was mutual, they were as happy as the bird that, all day long, sings in the sunshine from the summits of the cypress trees.

True is the adage of the poet, that "the course of true love never did run smooth;" and in the farther of the maiden, they found that a stumbling-block lay in the way of their happiness, for he was of an avaricious disposition, and they knew that he valued gold more than nobility of blood. Their fears grew more and more, as Isabelle, in her private conversations, endeavored to sound her father on this point; and although the suspicions of affection are often more apparent than real, in this they were not mistaken; for without consulting his child—and as if her soul had been in his hand—he promised her in marriage to a rich old miser, ay, twice as rich, and nearly as old, as himself.

Isabelle knew not what to do; for, on being informed by her father of the fate he had destined for her, her heart forsook her, and her spirit was bowed to the dust. Nowhere could she rest, like the Thracian bird that knoweth not to fold its wings in slumber—a cloud had fallen for her over the face of nature—and instead of retiring to her couch, she wandered about weeping, under the midnight stars, on the terrace, on the housetop, wailing over her hapless fate, and calling on death to come and take her from her sorrows.

At morning she went forth alone into the garden; but neither could the golden glow of the orange trees, nor the perfume of the roses, nor the delicate fragrance of the clustering henna and jasmine, delight her, so she wearied for the hour of noon, having privately sent to Demetrius, inviting him to meet her by the fountain of the pillars at that time.

Poor Demetrius had, for some time, observed a settled sorrow in the conduct and countenance of his beautiful Isabelle; he felt that some melancholy *revelation* was to be made to him; and, all eagerness, he came at the appointed hour. He passed along the winding walks, unheeding of the tulips streaked like the ruddy evening clouds—of the flower betrothed to the nightingale—of the geranium blazing in scarlet beauty—till, on approaching the place of promise, he caught a glance of the maid he loved—and, lo! she sat there in the sunlight, absorbed in thought, a book was on her knee, and at her feet lay the harp, whose chords had been for his ear so often modulated to harmony.

He laid his hands gently on her shoulder, as he seated himself beside her on the steps; and seeing her sorrowful, he comforted her, and bade her be of good cheer, saying, that Heaven would soon smile propitiously on their fortunes, and that their present trials would but endear them the more to each other in the days of after years. At length, with tears and sobs, she told him of what she had learned; and, while they wept on each other's bosoms, they vowed over the Bible, which Isabelle held in her hand, to be faithful to each other to their dying day.

Meantime the miser was making preparations for the marriage ceremony, and the father of Isabelle had portioned out his daughter's dowry: when the lovers, finding themselves driven to extremity, took the resolution of escaping together from the city.

Now it so happened, in accordance with the proverb, which saith that evils never come single, and, at this very time, the city of Damascus was closely invested by a mighty army, commanded by the Caliph Abubeker Alwakidi, the immediate successor of Mahomet: and in leaving the walls, the lovers were in imminent hazard of falling into their cruel hands; yet, having no other resource left, they resolved to put their perilous adventure to the risk.

'Twas the Mussulman hour of prayer Maggrib; the sun had just disappeared, and the purple haze of twilight rested on the hills, darkening all the cedar forests, when the porter of the gate, Keisan, having been bribed with a bribe, its folding leaves slowly opened, and forth issued a horseman closely wrapped up in a mantle; and behind him, at a little space, followed another similarly clad. Alas! for the unlucky fugitives, it so chanced that Derar, the captain of the night guard, was at that moment making his rounds, and observing what was going on, he detached a party to throw themselves between the strangers and the town. The foremost rider, however, discovered their intention, and he called back to his follower to return. Isabelle—for it was she—instantly regained the gate which had not yet closed, but Demetrius fell into the hands of the enemy.

As wont in those bloody wars, the poor prisoner was immediately carried by an escort into the presence of the caliph, who put the alternative in his power, of either, on the instant, renouncing his religion, or submitting to the axe of the headsman. Demetrius told his tale with a noble simplicity; and his youth, his open countenance, and stately bearing, so far gained on the heart of Abubeker, that, on his refusal to embrace Mahometanism, he begged of him seriously to consider of his situation, and ordered a delay of the sentence, which he must otherwise pronounce until the morrow.

Heart-broken and miserable, Demetrius was loaded with chains, and carried to a gloomy place of confinement. In the solitude of the night-hours he cursed the hour of his birth—bewailed his miserable situation—and feeling that all his schemes of happiness were thwarted, almost rejoiced that he had only a few hours to live.

The heavy hours lagged on toward daybreak, and quite exhausted by the intense agony of his feelings, he sank down upon the ground in a profound sleep, from which a band, with crescented turbans and crooked sword blades, awoke him. Still persisting to reject the prophet's faith, he was led forth to die; but in passing through the camp, the Soubachis of the caliph stopped the band, as he had been commanded, and Demetrius was ushered into the tent, where Abubeker, not yet arisen, lay stretched on his sofa.

For a while the captive remained resolute, preferring death to the disgrace of turning a renegade; but the wily caliph, who had taken a deep and sudden interest in the fortunes of the youth, knew well the spring by the touch of which his heart was most likely to be affected. He pointed out to Demetrius prospects of preferment and grandeur, while he assured him that, in a few days, Damascus must to a certain surrender, in which case his mistress must fall into the power of a fierce soldiery, and be left to a fate full of dishonor, and worse than death itself, but, if he assumed the turban, he pledged his royal word, that especial care should be taken that no harm should alight on her he loved.

Demetrius paused, and Abubeker saw that the heart of his captive was touched. He drew pictures of power, and affluence, and domestic love that dazzled the imagination of his hearer; and while the prisoner thought of his Isabelle, instead of rejecting the impious proposal, as at first he had done, with disdain and horror, his soul bent like iron in the breath of the furnace flame, and he wavered and became irresolute. The keen eye of the caliph saw the working of his spirit within him, and allowed him yet another day to form his resolution. When the second day was expired, Demetrius craved a third; and on the fourth morning, *miserable* man, he abjured the faith of his fathers, and became a Mussulman.

Abubeker loved the youth, assigning him a post of dignity, and all the mighty host honored him whom the caliph delighted to honor. He was clad in rich attire, and magnificently attended; and, to all eyes, Demetrius seemed a person worthy of envy; yet, in the calm of thought, his conscience upbraided him, and he was far less *happy* than he seemed to be.

Ere yet the glow of novelty had entirely ceased to bewilder the understanding of the renegade, preparations were made for the assault; and, after a fierce but ineffectual resistence, under their gallant leaders Thomas and Herbis, the Damascenes were obliged to submit to their imperious conqueror, on condition of being allowed, within three days, to leave the city unmolested.

When the gates were opened, Demetrius, with a heart overflowing with love and delight, was among the first to enter. He inquired of every one he met of the fate of Isabelle; but all turned from him with disgust. At length he found her out, but what was his grief and surprise—in a nunnery! Firm to the troth she had so solemnly plighted, she had rejected the proposition of her mercenary parent; and, having no idea but that her lover had shared the fate of all Christian captives, she had shut herself up from the world, and vowed to live the life of a vestal.

The surprise, the anguish, the horror of Isabelle, when she beheld Demetrius in his Moslem habiliments, cannot be described. Her first impulse, on finding him yet alive, was to have fallen into his arms; but, instantly collecting herself, she shrunk back from him with loathing, as a mean and paltry dastard.

"No, no," she cried, "you are no longer the man I loved; our vows of fidelity were pledged over the Bible; that book you have renounced as a fable; and he who has proved himself false to Heaven, can never be true to me!"

Demetrius was conscience struck; too late he felt his crime, and foresaw its consequences. The very object for whom he had dared to make the tremendous sacrifice, had deserted him, and his own soul told him with how much justice; so, without uttering a syllable, he turned away, heart-broken, from the holy and beautiful being whose affections he had forfeited forever.

When the patriots left Damascus, Isabelle accompanied them. Retiring to Antioch, she lived with the sisterhood for many years; and, as her time was passed between acts of charity and devotion, her bier was watered with many a tear, and the hands of the grateful, duly strewed her grave with flowers. To Demetrius was destined a briefer career. All conscious of his miserable degradation, loathing himself and life, and mankind, he rushed back from the city into the Mahometan camp; and entering, with a hurried step, the tent of the caliph, he tore the turban from his brow, and cried aloud,—

"Oh, Abubeker! behold a God-forsaken wretch. Think not it was the fear of death that led me to abjure my religion—the religion of my fathers—the only true faith. No; it was the idol of love that stood between my heart and heaven, darkening the latter with its shadow; and had I remained as true to God, as I did to the maiden of my love, I had not needed this."

So saying, and ere the hand of Abubeker could arrest him, he drew a poniard from his embroidered vest, and the heart-blood of the renegade spouted on the royal robes of the successor of Mahomet.

Egyptian Jugglers.

Expert as are such performers as Blitz, Anderson and others who have astonished thousands upon thousands with their adroit management of eggs in a bag, the transfer of seeds from one locked box to another packed away in the center of half a dozen dovetailed caskets one within another, the bare-legged exhibitions in the open squares of Cairo, in broad daylight, put the mysterious legerdemain of those light-fingered gentlemen quite in the background. We have personally contemplated their matchless performances till it saved all further effort in the way of accounting for their extraordinary deceptions by admitting, without argument, the devil must have been at their elbow. On one bright morning a fellow had gathered a crowd by blowing a conch-shell. An oval area was formed by a compact mass of wonder-watching spectators. Women and children sat on the sand up to the prescribed line, while strangers from all over the earth, supported in the rear by various officials, completed the arrangements. At one end of the open space a common salt mortar was placed. Opposite, at the other extremity of the oval, perhaps two rods off, Mahomed Kasser el Mesher marched forward with a serpent about a yard long, held by the neck, wriggling and squirming for liberty. Tail first the reptile was gradually lowered into the mortar by winding in the body corkscrew fashion up to the head. He then took up his former position at a distance. Addressing the assembled multitude with the volubility of a mock auctioneer, he said: "Now look, for the snake will disappear." While thus vociferating, the snake frequently stretched up out of the vessel several inches, but fell back again at a rebuke from the orator. Once! twice! three times!—and, sure enough, the frightful creature was gone! An examination of the mortar satisfied all there were no reception rooms within. How was that feat accomplished?

The Right or Left Arm.

The question, whether a gentleman walking with a lady should give her his right or his left arm, is frequently discussed. Custom and written etiquette are rather in favor of the right, although there are excellent reasons in behalf of the left arm. Either one or the other, permanently retained, is vastly better than the awkward and absurd habit of changing arms, so as to place the lady on the inside of the promenade. One advantage of giving the left arm is that the person on the right naturally takes the lead, so that, in the country or city, in the street or park, he thus readily directs the way, instead of waiting to consult with his companion, or causing a jostling by each of them trying to move to opposite points. Another advantage is, that in a crowded thoroughfare, where the sidewalk is invariably encumbered with merchandise and thronged with people, a gentleman needs his right arm to remove obstructions and keep rude or careless folks out of the way.

Moss Baskets.

These beautiful ornaments should adorn our houses more than they do. They are very simple and easy of construction. Get the moss from some old woodland; the green feathery moss is best. Then take pasteboard and make a frame in any form desired. When the pasteboard forms are cut out, take bright-colored thibet, silk or satin, and cut pieces the same shape as the pasteboard forms, only one-fourth of an inch larger. Place the pasteboard on the cloth, glue or paste the edges down, and sew the pieces together. Take a narrow strip of pasteboard, cover with the same the basket is covered with. Then take pieces of chenille cord and braid over and under the length of the strip. Fasten each end to opposite sides of the basket. Cut the moss from the roots, paste it thickly on the outside of the basket; take chenille cord, like that on the handle or bail, glue it in every seam inside and around the top, taking pains to do it all nicely, and the work is done.

CHARLES LAMB would not allow any great antiquity for wit, and, apostrophizing candlelight, said: "This is our peculiar and household planet; wanting it, what savage, unsocial nights must our ancestors have spent, wintering in caves and unilluminated fastnesses! They must have lain about and grumbled at one another in the dark. What repartee could have passed, when you must have felt about for a smile, and handled a neighbor's cheeks to be sure he understood it. Jokes came in with candles."

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Excellent material for a sensation story is furnished by the following well-established facts: Victorine Lafourcade, beautiful and accomplished, had a great number of admirers. Among them was a journalist named Jules Bossouet, whose chances of being the successful suitor seemed the best, when suddenly Victorine, contrary to all expectations, accepted the hand of a rich banker named Renelle. Bossouet was inconsolable, and his honest heart ached all the more when he learned that the marriage of his lady-love was unhappy. Renelle neglected his wife in every possible way, and finally began to maltreat her.

This state of things lasted two years, when Victorine died—at least so it was thought. She was entombed in a vault of the cemetery of her native town. Jules Bossouet assisted at the cemetery. Still true to his love, and well nigh beside himself with grief, he conceived the romantic idea of breaking open the vault and securing a lock of the deceased's hair. That night, therefore, when all was still, he scaled the wall of the cemetery, and, by a circuitous route, approached the vault. When he had broken open the door and entered the vault he lighted a candle, and proceeded to open the coffin. At the moment when he bent over the supposed corpse, scissors in hand, Victorine opened her eyes and stared him full in the face. He uttered a cry and sprang back, but, immediately recovering his self-possession, he returned to the coffin, covered its occupant's lips with kisses, lifted her out and soon had the satisfaction of seeing her in the full possession of all her faculties.—When Victorine was sufficiently recovered they left the church-yard and went to Bossonet's residence, where a physician administered such remedies as were necessary to effect the complete recovery of the unfortunate woman. This proof of Bossouet's love naturally made a deep impression on Victorine. She repented her past fickleness, and resolved to fly with the romantic Jules to America.

Here they lived happily together, without, however, being able to fully overcome their longing to return to their native land. Finally, their desire became so strong to revisit the scenes of their youth that they decided to brave the danger attendant on a return, and embarked at New York for Havre, where they arrived in July, 1870. Victorine, in the *interim*, had naturally changed very greatly, and Jules felt confident that her former husband would not recognize her. In this hope he was disappointed. Renelle had the keen eye of a financier, and recognized Victorine at the first glance. This strange drama ended with a sut brought by the banker for the recovery of his wife, which was decided against him on the ground that his claim was outlawed.

CURIOUS TRANSPOSITIONS.—A writer in the Newell *Reporter* has given the following literary curiosity. There are twenty readings of the same line, without adding or exchanging a word, or changing the ending, or injuring the sense. The line is form Gray's Elegy: "The ploughman plods his weary way." Variations:

The weary ploughman homeward plods his way.

The weary ploughman plods his homeward way.

The homeward ploughman plods his weary way.

The homeward ploughman, weary, plods his way.

The homeward, weary ploughman, plods his way.

The weary, homeward ploughman, plods his way.

Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way.

Homeward, weary, the ploughman plods his way.

Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way.

Homeward the ploughman, weary, plods his way.

Weary, the homeward ploughman plods his way.

Weary, homeward, the ploughman plods his way.

Weary, the ploughman plods his homeward way.

Weary, the ploughman homeward plods his way.

The ploughman plods his homeward weary way.

The ploughman, homeward, weary, plods his way.

The ploughman, weary, homeward plods his way.

The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way.

SPEECH by a colored statesman of South Carolina: "Mista Churman, I can't help cussin', buterbedam ef things ain't mixed, and the Rippublikin party is gwine to de devil. Dar's Guvner Moses a-raisen' bonds and pothecarin ov' em an' den gittin' money, and puttin' of it in his pocket. I don't like this pothecary bizniss nohow, an' specially when it cums to money matters. Now Guvner Moses heap better stop pothecarin dem bonds, an' leave 'em in de safe, where dey won't do nobody no harm; an' I repeat, I can't help cussin', buterbedam ef things ain't mixed, and de Rippublikin party is gwine to the devil pretty fast enough."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - - Oct. 2, 1874.

Democratic Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD, Berks.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
Hon. JOHN LATTA, Westmoreland.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
Hon. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Greene.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
Gen. WM. McCANDLESS, Philadelphia.
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
JOHN BUCK, Carrolltown.
PROTHONOTARY:
BERNARD McCOLGAN, Wilmore.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONERS:
WM. D. McCLELLAND, Johnstown.
MARTIN F. CAMPBELL, Munster Twp.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHARLES FLICK, Allegheny Twp.
AUDITOR:
MICHAEL SWEENY, Cambria Bor.
CORONER:
JOHN BRADY, Johnstown.
SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

UNDER the head of "Double Back Actino," the current number of the Johnstown *Voice and Echo* declares that "an apparently well founded rumor is abroad to the effect that the managers of the Republican party in this county have decided upon sacrificing every other man on their ticket for the purpose of securing, by a sort of free trade system, the election of D. H. Kinkead, to the office of Prothonotary. The effect of this rather short-sighted manoeuvre will be to drive Messrs. Lapsley, Gates, *et al* in a spirit of self-preservation, to the same business, and then will ensue a mutual cutting of throats highly exhilerating to the Democrtic ticket generally and to Mr. McColgan in particular. 'If Kinkead can trade me I can trade Kinkead,' is the way one of the candidates in the opposition ticket has already indicated the course he intends pursuing, and by the time the other nine enter the game upon the same basis, the managers aforesaid will find themselves playing a 'lone hand' with the strong cards all against them."

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WE have a few words to say this week to the candidates composing the Democratic county ticket. We entertain no fear whatever of the triumphant success of the entire ticket, because when the Democracy are united they can carry the county by a clear majority of 700, and as our information from nearly every district in the county justifies us in saying that the ticket meets with enthusiastic approval, its election cannot admit of any reasonable doubt. But in order to make the victory complete and overwhelming, it is necessary that the candidates themselves, to use a homely phrase, should "roll up their sleeves and go to work." It is a wise maxim in politics, as well as in war, never to underestimate the strength and resources of the enemy. To achieve a decisive victory the united Democratic column must be pushed to the front and a vigorous and determined charge made along the whole Republican line.—To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and we now caution the Democratic candidates that their opponents assert their intention of making the campaign a warm and lively one, and some of them even go so far as to claim that their candidates can and will be elected. If a nomination by a county convention is worth contending for, surely the candidate who receives it ought to fight for final success at the polls. The Democratic press of the county will do its full duty, but it must be aided and strengthened by the active efforts of the candidates. *We* as a Democrat have a party interest in the result. *They* not only have that, but also a *personal* interest.—We have no reason to doubt that every candidate on the ticket fully understands his duty and will actively perform it.—The time between this and the election is brief, and therefore the more urgent the necessity for prompt and energetic action. Our advice is honestly given and we trust it will be acted on in the same spirit.

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THE radical managers, with Senator Morton, of Indiana, at their head, seem determined once more to reconstruct the State of Arkansas. When will these infamous outrages cease? After the late disgraceful quarrel in that State for the possession of the office of Governor, between Baxter and Brooks, in which contest Baxter, through the interposition of Grant, was successful, and took charge of the State House, it was believed by the friends of law and order in the State that peace and harmony would prevail, and that any future difficulty between the contending factions would be avoided. A new constitution was recently voted on by the people of the State, and in a total vote of 80,000, and with all the advantages of long possession of power, Clayton, Dorsey, and the balance of the corrupt carpet-bag crew, who for years have been robbing and plundering the people of the State, could only poll 8,000, or, in other words, *one-tenth* of the vote on that test question. And now, when Clayton and his corrupt crew have been defeated at the ballot-box in a peaceable and quiet manner, without a riot or any disturbance whatever, it is deliberately proposed to undo the action of the people by an appeal for interference on partt of the national administration.—This is to be done on the base and unfounded allegation that the Constitutional convention was an illegal and unauthorized body, and that its action was therefore void and of no binding effecte although the people ratified its calling by a majority of over 70,000. Accordingly, Brooks, the deposed Governor, and his friends propose not to vote on the adoption of the constitution on next Tuesday, and then appeal to Gen. Grant to interfere and dissolve the present State government. It is a bold, infamous and nefarious scheme, and we trust and believe that President Grant will not give his aid and support to any such villany. Peace and order reign in Arkansas to-day, and in the name of decency, justice and the happiness of its people, let there be no attempt made to introduce anarchy and confusion.

THE annual State election in this and several other States formerly took place on the second Tuesday of October. The new constitution, however, has changed the time in Pennsylvania until the first Tuesday of November, (being this year the *third* day of that month,) on which day the State and County elections will be held. This change was deemed necessary by the convention in order to conform to the day set apart in all the States for holding the Presidential election. All that our constitutional convention therefore did was to fix the day of the State and County elections on the same day as the Presidential election. We regard it, for many reasons, a wise provision in the new constitution. Other States, and especially in the West, will hold their elections for State fficers on next Tuesday. This will be the case in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska. In Ohio and Indiana no Governor is to be elected, William Allen and Thomas A. Hendricks being the present Democratic Governors respectively, nor will there be an election for members of the Legislation in either of the two States named. But there will be an election for Congressmen. In the last Congress, the four States enumerated were represented by *thirty-three* Radicals and *ten* Democrats. We feel quite sure that the Grant party will not hold its own in the election of Congressmen next Tuesday. It is worthy of special note, and is an encouraging sign of the times, that not a single man who pocketed the back-pay has had the courage to face his constituents in either of the four States named. In Nebraska, a Governor, other State officers, and a Legislature will be elected. On the same day West Virginia will vote for members of the Legislature, and the Democrats of Arkansas will vote on the new constitution recently adopted and for the candidates for State officers nominated under it. We are not aware of any other State elections next week, but we have no doubt of sweeping Democratic triumphs in the States named. Yet we confess that the result of an election is like a lottery, and we must, therefore, patiently and hopefully wait for the result.

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TO LABORING MEN.—Those who have studied events during the last ten years can now see the folly of placing dependence on the promises of radical politicians. The progress of the Radical party and the power it gained as an organization were acquired by the pledges if proclaimed—pledges which have been as freely broken as they were given We have only to refer to the platform of the Republican party on questions concerning the laboring classes, and the sad condition the latter now find themselves in. See the distress that now overhangs the working classes everywhere. In no instance has the ruling party kept faith with those who handle the plow, who drive the spike, work in the mines, operate the furnaces and mills, or wield the lever which forms the machine. Its policy has been in all cases inimical to labor; to build up the rich at the expense of the poor; to make labor subservient to capital, consequently to oppress and degrade it. While it promised to protect it, it used all power to crush. Labor is not only scarce now, but what little there is but illy remunerated. And all this the result of radical misrule! Are they not answerable for the present depressed condition of trade, for the wide ruin, the want and wretchedness that stares us in the face on every hand? They can't escape the responsibility. They have heretofore boasted that they shaped the policy of the country, the fruits of which are seen in the standing mill, the silent workshop, enforced idleness among the working classes, and its resultant poverty in direst form. The present distress must be removed from the shoulders of the toiling millions. The Democratic party alone proposes to accomplish this, and we here say that the only escape from this condition of things, from irretrievable bankruptcy of the nation, is in a change of rulers. Unless the people protest against the evils of Radicalism at the polls next November, coming, and do it, too, in that unmistakable manner which will change the complexion of the next Congress, all that has made this country grand and glorious in the sight of him who looks to his strong right arm for preferment will have passed away! Elect our Democratic nominees, then the public plunderers will be driven out, honest men will take their places, confidence will be restored and the initial movement made towards setting the wheels of industry once again in motion.
—*Watsontown Record.*

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THE record of Hon. John Latta, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in matters affecting miners, stands in honorable contrast to that of Hon. A. G. Olmsted, the republican nominee. To the sturdy advocacy of Mr. Latta the bituminous coal miners of the State owe the act of 1873, by the provisions of which operators must pay for all the merchantable coal mined. This act makes seventy-six pounds a legal bushel, and two thousand pounds a legal ton. Before the passage of the act operators were accustomed only to pay miners for "lump" coal; the "nut" coal, constituting one-fifth of the coal mined, was unpaid for. The miners also turned out eighty pounds of coal for a bushel, while the operator sold it at seventy-six lbs. to the bushel. This change met with determined opposition in the legislature, but was forced through the house by Mr. Latta's persistent advocacy. It will hardly be possible for the hard working miners of Pennsylvania to vote against Mr. Latta, the champion of their interests in the legislature, and in favor of Mr. Olmsted, the advocate of an infamous law, discriminating against them as a class, and depriving them of one of the privileges which the statute confers on all citizens—three months notice from a landlord to his tenant before eviction for any cause.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

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—This is the vigorous language which so good an Administration journal as the Philadelphia Telegraph addresses to the gentlemen who figure on the check-book and in the correspondence of Governor Kellogg: "The Republican party should cast them off. It is just such men as these who form a millstone around the neck of the party, and will infallibly drag it down into the depths of destruction if they are permitted to remain. No organization, whatever its strength, could long sustain such a load. The scoundrels and scalawags who have plunged the South in such turmoil and ruin, with all who sympathize with and assist their villainous party, will gain immensely in power by the act, and all who have its best interests at heart will do their utmost to compass its performance."

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PERSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The State Democratic Convention met at Pittsburgh on the 26th of August last. It nominated its candidates, and adopted the platform, and adjourned. All the proceedings were marked by a devotion to the principles of the party, as well as that harmony which ever prevails when high purposes control individual action. The management of the State canvass was as usual entrusted to the State Central Committee, which was duly appointed. This body organized at Harrisburg on the 22d day of September, instant.

Among the first duties of this committee was to direct its chairman to address the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, all patriotic men of the Commonwealth who are satisfied that the prosperity, integrity, and welfare of the people demand a return to those sound, tried, and established principles of government by which the great achievements in our past history were secured.

It needs neither argument nor authority to demonstrate that the Radical party, which now possesses the political power in Pennsylvania and in the Federal Government, has utterly failed to give contentment, prosperity, or peace to the people.

In every county in the State the best citizens, the oldest inhabitants, and the young men are dissatisfied with the political, industrial, financial, and governmental policy be which the Radical party afflicts the country.

Industry is not profitable; the manufactories are languishing; the coal and iron interests are depressed; the farmers are not reaping adequate reward for their toil, and labor is calling for employment.

The Radical party is directly responsible for all this. It has majorities in Congress and in the State Legislature, and the Executives of the State and the Union were placed in those positions by assumed majorities at the elections.

This distress and uncertainty in all kinds of business is the result of the policy of the Radical party which insists on substituting for Constitutional money—gold and silver—a national bank paper currency or promise to pay, always below par, redeemable only in other paper promises to pay.

The people are poorer to-day than at any late period in our history. Factories are idle and farms are for sale, without buyers, in every county in Pennsylvania. There are more mechanics and laboring men out of work in Pennsylvania than ever before.

In the Southern States, the so-called "reconstructed States," which the Radical party sought to legislate into rotten boroughs for the express purpose of sending Radical members into a Radical Congress, civil war, a war of races, destitution, despair, poverty, corruption, frauds exist, and carpet-baggers and negroes rule and ruin.

Abusing the powers obtained by frauds at elections, and force in many States, and corruption everywhere, the Radical party now attempts to degrade the white race by enacting into a law what is known as the "odious civil rights bill," by which the white man and his wife are degraded to the level of the negro, since no legislation can ever elevate the negro to that of the white; and the children of white parents are to be forced into association with the offspring of the negro in the public schools. Made desperate by the criticisms of a free press, and its exposure of the usurpations, corruptions, and rings of the Radical party, it enacted at the last session of Congress the Poland gag law, by which it expected to destroy the liberty of the press; but an outraged and indignant people will veto this last Radical iniquity.

And more than this; we are amazed at the present state of affairs in our sister State, Louisiana, produced as it is by the stupid, reckless, partisan hatred of Grant and his advisers. The Radical committee of the United States Senate appointed to "investigate" the claim set up by Kellogg and his followers to be the State government in Louisiana, reported that the claim was unfounded in fact and in law; that a usurpation of State authority wholly indefensible characterized the Kellogg so-called government; that it was an outrage on the rights of the people, and was sustained entirely by Federal troops; that Kellogg was never elected Governor, and the Legislature pretending to have been elected was placed in power by the unconstitutional actions of a Federal judge, who disgraced his office by his unjustifiable proceedings; that the Democratic Governor and Legislature were duly elected, and were deprived of the right to exercise their authority by Federal troops. Notwithstanding this report, when the citizens of Louisiana asked to be heard by Grant before he decided to sustain this usurping gang of carpet-baggers and negroes, those white citizens were told that they would not be allowed to present their petition or be heard in their defence.

This flagrant Federal outrage demands the solemn and calm condemnation of every true American. This is the perfect picture of the present condition of public affairs. For the proof let every candid man turn to the daily public and yet free press of the country, and be convinced. People of Pennsylvania, for these wrongs, evils, and grievances there is a remedy.

Let us have a change. The people, disheartened and in despair, are prepared for a change. This change must be in both "principles and men."

The system by which the Radicals have obtained power must be overthrown, the elections must be honestly conducted, and honest returns of the will of the people, which the ballot-box contains, must be made. Every man of virtue, courage, and honesty in this State must be an overseer at the polls, and demand justice from those who perpetrate frauds,

Every township in the State must be thoroughly organized, and every voter enabled to vote.

The Democrats should feel it a duty to support the local Democratic press, that all the intelligence which is needed they can readily obtain. It is the duty of the Democracy to do this, so that the uninformed, and those who desire to know the principles of the Democratic party, may be instructed, and those of the people who desire light and knowledge in order to show the causes and authors of present disasters and coming perils may have the evidence at hand. The young men are earnestly invoked to devote some of their means to this purpose.

Each county in the State should promptly organize a county committee of earnest, active Democrats, who will devote time and labor to redeem the Commonwealth and bring it back once again to the support of the principles of constitutional government.

Every man who professes to believe that honesty is the right policy, in public as in private affairs, should unite, freed from party ties, to put an end to the frauds, corruptions, rings, and schemes for the plunder of the people, which no same man doubts are the outcome of the profligacy of the Radical party.

The people of Pennsylvania lately ratified and adopted the present Constitution. No sooner was this declared to be the organic law of the Commonwealth than the Radical Legislature created a commission, the Radical majority in which may change all its reformatory provisions, and reinstate those by which the late constitution enabled a corrupt Legislature to inflict vast injury on the people for special, private, or partisan objects.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, we invoke all your patriotism, zeal, energy, and ceaseless vigilance in the canvass which is now begun. Its purposes are of the highest concern to every man in the State. We seek to obtain good government, honesty, economy, prosperity, specie payments, that the people may be lightly burdened by taxation; integrity and purity in public officers; a true representation of the needs and welfare of the people in the State Legislature and in Congress; fidelity and honesty in the departments of the State government; fair elections and honest returns; destruction of "rings" in cities and State, and the return of this great and glorious Commonwealth to its rank among sister States as the Democratic keystone of the Federal arch, which should rest on the undefiled and restored Constitution of the United States of America.

No. 1014 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, we have now made the Democratic headquarters of the Committee, and the Chairman earnestly requests the chairmen of the county committees in the State to open communication with him promptly. It is deemed essential that the organization of the townships and counties should begin at once, and report made to the headquarters of the State Committee weekly.

Address JOHN MILLER,
Chairman State Democratic Committee,
1014 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

SECRETARIES OF THE COMMITTEE:
Henry C. Olmstead, Philadelphia.
W. H. Reel, Pittsburg.
J. H. Graham, Jr., Carlisle.
B. M. Nead, Chambersburg.

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OLMSTED AND THE SINKING FUND.—By the Constitution of the State, Sec. 4 of Article 9, as it stood prior to its recent amendment, says the Harrisburg, *Patriot*, the establishment of a sinking fund was authorized and directed for the payment of the State debt, and it was especially provided in the same clause of the constitution that "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars." In 1858 a democratic legislature passed an act to carry into effect this provision of the constitution and the sinking fund has been since then an accomplished fact.—But no sooner did the radical party obtain possession of the treasury than they began to divert from the sinking fund and to appropriate to the current expenses of the State government large sums of the people's taxes which legitimately and legally belonged to it. Under the management of State affairs the ordinary expenses of the government were increased so largely that they were obliged in order to make ends meet, to use the funds sacredly set apart for the extinguishment of the State debt. This high-handed policy caused considerable comment in political circles, and after some time the radical politicians began to take alarm at the excitement in the public mind over the misappropriation of the moneys in the sinking fund. Desiring to propitiate an indignant public sentiment, a resolution was adopted in the Senate of 1860, by a strict party vote, the radical senators voting for it and the democratic senators voting against it, requesting Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster to give an opinion on the constitutionality of a certain proposed act of assembly authorizing the moneys arising from certain taxes to be diverted from the sinking fund for the payment of the current and ordinary expense of the Commonwealth. This resolution led to a prolonged debate in the Senate [see Leg. Rec., for 1869, p. 207] during which Arthur G. Olmsted took occasion to say that he had "no doubt of the power of the legislature to divert the funds from the sinking fund which have been put there by an act of the legislature subsequent to the adoption of the constitutional amendments of 1857." In spite of the plain and unequivocal inhibition of the constitution, Mr. Olmsted thought it perfectly competent for the legislature to put its hand into the sinking fund and appropriate to the ordinary expenses of the Commonwealth the moneys specially reserved for the extinguishment of the State debt. Is it any wonder that he is a favorite of the ring and to-day heads the ticket of the plunderers of the sinking fund?

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A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Times* thus treats of the grasshopper question, which is getting to be a very serious one in the Western States. He says: The question is often asked, How about that grasshopper raid in the west? Is there any likelihood that it will spread over the country? I answer yes, undoubtedly yes. These grasshoppers are no more and no less than locusts, grain and vegetable-eating locusts, or as the naturalists call them, "Amercian locusts." They were bred and brought to savage maturity in South America, migrated northward to Mexico, thence to Utah, thence to Colorado, thence to Kansas, and now in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. There are no known remedies for their destruction, and as they multiply by the millions every year in all kinds of soil and climate, what is to hinder their further spread? They are one of the plagues to which all countries are more or less subject to teach people moderation, magnanimity and less selfishness, a kind of clog chain to check the wheels of human progress in order to convince mankind that there is a God in Israel, who, after all, runs the world's machinery despite man's best endeavors to the contrary, and the only way to checkmate their entire usurpation and destruction of all cereals is to diversify the crops each season, plant a little of all kinds and not too much of any one kind, so that when the corn may be taken the wheat may be saved, and *vice versa*. There is too much anxiety among the farmers of the west to farm on a large scale, to get rich suddenly, too much acreage, and too little fertilizing.—They forget that "a little farm well tilled makes a barn well filled," and the sooner they remember it the better for their granaries and the worse for the grasshopper.

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—The marriage of Miss Maria Ewing Sherman, daughter of the General of the Army, to Lieut. Thos. W. Fitch, U. S. N., at St. Aloysius' church, Washington, on Thursday of last week, was consummated under the most elegant auspices. The pomp and circumstances of war were brought into requisition with happy effect; the bridesmaids, of whom their were eight, being allowed with but two exceptions the privilege of placing very delicately gloved hands upon arms ornamented with the blue and gold of actual service, while as a special reporter has it "the church fairly glowed with uniforms." The ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, with several assistants, under the solemn rites of the Catholic Church. Our lady readers will be glad to know that the costumes of the bride and her attendants were such as properly pertain to their high social rank, and that the reporters at the Capital have not failed to describe them for the benefit of any imitative maiden who desires to be launched upon the sea of matrimony with similar adornment.

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MANY valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

News and Political Items.

—France sent to England last year 500,000,000 eggs.

—It is rumored that the Dowager Queen of Bavaria is about to embrace Catholicism.

—Four persons were burned to death last Sunday night during a fire in Paisley, Scotland.

—The only church in this country where sermons are preached in Irish, it is said, is at Elmira, Illinois.

—A Philadelphia officer the other day got up a jury of twelve cross-eyed men, and even the Judge laughed.

—The water of an artesian well in Terre Haute has been found excellent for fleas on dogs and cholera in chickens.

—In the middle of a dense forest near Fort Madison, Iowa, is a large number of apple trees planted in 1795 by Indians.

—Twelve suits at law have grown out of the Beecher-Tilton controversy and there are flattering prospects of twelve more.

—The National Rifle Association have formally accepted the challenge of the Irishmen for a return match in Ireland in 1875.

—It is reported that Mr. Disraeli will on his approaching visit to Ireland recommend that a general amnesty be granted to political prisoners.

—A baby was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, recently, which has but one arm and one leg, the only foot being shaped like a trowel.

—Benj. Rush Bradford will not object to preside over the Senate as Lieutenant Governer on behalf of the Prohibition party of this commonwealth.

—A young man named Leets, residing at Harmony, Butler county, was on Tuesday caught in the machinery of a flour mill and literally torn to pieces.

—Theodore Tilton and Frank D. Moulton were indicted for libel by the Kings county (N. Y.) Grand Jury on Saturday on complaint of Henry Ward Beecher.

—Philip Blum, at Prague, has poisoned his wife, a daughter aged sixteen, a son fourteen and another. He is a brother of the Blum whom Windischgratz shot.

—Three young ladies walked from Williamsport to Lock Haven last week, a stretch of twenty-eight miles. It took two days, however, to accomplish the feat.

—Pennsylvania has 195 blast furnaces, 160 rolling mills, 16 rail mills, 18 steel works and 31 bloomaries. All the other States put together do not contain near so many.

—The Grand Hotel at Saratoga, New York, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. Loss $365,000, insurance $200,000. Supposed to have been set on fire.

—The London *Daily Telegraph* learns from a Catholic dignity that the Duke and Duchess of Nothumberland are about to become converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

—Among the list of wedding presents Miss Minnie Sherman received was a gold watch, with face cover inland with diamonds and pearls, from President Grant and wife.

—The highest inhabited spot in the world is said to be the Buddhist cloister, at Harle, in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live, at an altitude of 16,000 feet above the sea.

—The longest name probably every inflicted upon a child in Massachusetts was "Aldebarontiphoscofornia"—twenty three letters! The girl afterwards became the wife of a Boston merchant.

—Governor Dix, of New York, is entitled to the belt as the champion office-holder. He has either held or been an applicant for office in State and Federal affairs for sixty-two of the seventy-six years of his life.

—Sixteen Roman Catholic priests are now in confinement at Coblentz, on the Rhine, for offences against the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, several of them being under sentence of ten months' imprisonment.

—The Rochester *Union* propounds a conundrum. It says that Mr. Poland tried to stop a printing press by putting his finger in a cogwheel. The press, very singularly, went right on, and where is Mr. Poland now?

—There died in Allegheny, Pa., last week an old man named John William Leskar, who once headed a revolutionary movement in Saxony, which, had it been successful, would have placed him on the throne. He died a barber.

—A rain-cloud burst on the Humboldt Division of the Central Pacific Railroad, on Thursday night. The track was washed out, an emigrant train, drawn by two locomotives, went into a chasm. Both engineers were instantly killed.

—At a negro meeting held in Washington a few evenings since, "Prof." John M. Langston, negro, delivered an address, in which *he* claimed to have *written the Civil Rights Bill!* This is a blow at Mr. Sumner's fame which his admirers will hardly relish.

—There are four State tickets in New York. The Democrats, headed by Samuel J. Tilden; the Grant Republican Third Termites, headed by John A. Dix; the Temperance men, headed by William J. Groo, and the Prohibitionists, headed by Myron H. Clark.

—A number of Texan steers, which arrived in New York on Sunday evening, while passing through the lower part of the city, became infuriated at the noise and eight of them broke from the drovers, rushing in various directions. Before the steers were shot some fifty people were injured, some seriously.

—An earthquake at Antigua, Guatemala, September 3, destroyed thirty-two lives. It came without warning, and appeared to move the ground in waves. Many houses were destroyed, and the shock was slightly felt at the capital city. As Antigua is in the neighborhood of a volcanic mountain the earthquake is attributed to volcanic action.

—A child four years old, of Joseph Faigle, of Mitineague, Mass. ejected a frog five inches long, Wednesday morning.—Froggy endured the operation for a while, but soon expired. The child has been sickly for two years past, and the doctors have been unable to afford relief, for reasons which are now obvious. It is supposed that the frog was swallowed by the child while drinking brook water.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Within the last two weeks the stump of the mulberry tree to which John Harris was tied by the Indians on the river front has been carefully filled up with mortar and cement, and the top, which is about three feet in diameter, covered with thin flagstones. The trunk, as it now stands, is weather proof. Thus protected, the famous old relic may stand secure for half a century longer.

—A Gilbertown (Iowa) man, while digging a well, recently came to a broad, flat stone, twenty-two feet below the surface, under which was found a sarcophagus containing the skull, vertebræ and charred ribs of a man, an iron circlet or crown, a bronze dagger and battle-axe, several finger rings, a peculiar instrument of music and a panel of wood, much worm-eaten, on which was partially engraved and partially stained a nude figure bound to a tree.

—A curious and useful innovation in letter paper, the production of the Owen Paper Company at Housatonic, Massschusetts, has been introduced. Instead of the ordinary ruling the lines are formed by indentation of the paper, which serves to guide the pen of the writer as well as direct the eye, and give to the sheet a handsome as well as unique appearance. The blind can use it as freely as those who have the use of their eyes.

NEW STORE BUILDING, 113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

All the New Goods of the Season!
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
CARPET:
Stair and Hall Brussels Carpet.
Three-Ply CARPET.
EXTRA SUPER CARPET.
VENETIAN and GIRTHING CARPET.
Ingrain Carpet, all wool.
COTTAGE CARPET FROM 25 CENTS UP.
Mattings and Door Rugs.
Floor Oil Cloths 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 wide; Stair Oil Cloths and Table Oil Cloths; Window Shades at prices to suit everybody.
PRINTS AT 6 CENTS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY GOODS!!
☞ The attention of the Ladies is invited to our Retail Millinery Department. Having engaged a first-class Milliner from the East and being constantly in receipt of the latest and handsomest styles, we are prepared to suit all tastes and meet all pecuniary circumstances.
NEW DRESS GOODS
OF FINEST QUALITIES.
Country merchants will find it to their INTEREST to call and examine our stock. We can fill their orders in Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery at the same prices they would have to pay in the east, and thus save freight and traveling expenses.
WHOLESALE ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
Geis, Foster & Quinn's,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

New Embroideries
—AND—
WHITE GOODS!
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Latest Styles Ladies' and Children's
Hats and Bonnets
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
Ribbons and Flowe
A most complete variety, just opened.
SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOL
of all sizes, styles and qualities, at unusu
low prices. A full stock of
KID GLOVES
all colors and sizes, as low as 75 cts. per pai
Half Hand Gloves
FOR GARDEN WEAR.
NEW WHITE GOOD
Nainsook and Jaconet Muslins,
Swiss and Organdie Musli
White and Colored P. K's,
Lawns, Hamburg Edgings, Tenck,
PERCALES, for Summer Suits, very cheap.
The Celebrated "RIVERSIDE" H
IN WHITE AND BLACK STRAW.
Mourning Bonnets, Hats and F
ALWAYS IN STOCK, AT
Geis, Foster & Quinn
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstow

—Jenkins says that Prince Arthur sent Miss Minnie Sherman "a superb locket of Etruscan gold," inscribed, by letter, "to the young lady who, of all *others* in America, he admired most." And this young man is the son of the Queen whose "English" we "in America" are accused of defiling. No wonder that the imitative Jenkins soon after refers to Lieutenant Fitch as "a man of fine *personnel*."

—Rev. Mr. Prettyman, the postmaster at Marietta, Georgia, whose recent defalcation has been discovered, visited Philadelphia some months ago, and denounced the Southern people in the harshest and most severe terms, representing them as cruel to the negro, and claiming that his mission was to reform the sinful whites and rescue the blacks from oppression. Should the criminal law be executed, a brief residence in the penitentiary will interfere with the fulfilment of Mr. Prettyman's mission.

—Bismark sent four policemen and two foreign office functionaries on Sunday last to Count Von Arnim, at Nassenheid, to get a number of letters he had written to the Count while ambassador to France. Von Arnim would not deliver the letters nor tell where they were. Then the functionaries searched his house, and the police took charge of his person and hustled him off to jail. The letters were about the count's private affairs and were to be used in a suit instituted against him. Oh, yes, Prussia is a well governed country!

—Further examination has discovered the fact that nearly every polling list in the city of Philadelphia contains illegal names of persons either non-residents or having no existence. Unless these lists can be purged before the third of November, there will be no means of preventing repeaters and rounders from voting on these spurious names. It is already ascertained that there are eleven thousand names on the assessors' lists that should not be there. Under the new constitution the courts have power to wipe out this fraud. Will they do it?

—This is a strange story, not to be used in Sunday school. An Albany man, out of work and nearly starving, turned for comfort in his extremity to his sainted mother's Bible, for the first time since her death in 1867. To his surprise and delight he found a ten-dollar bill between the leaves and immediately fell on his knees for the first time since 1840. With a light heart and glittering eyes he prayerfully started for the baker's shop to obtain a loaf of bread. There he found that the bill was a counterfeit, when he swore bitterly for the first time in three hours.

—Oscar King, a lad nine years of age, living in Burlington N. J., a few days ago took his father's loaded gun from the house, and going into the field, where a boy named Christopher Willets, eight years old, was husking corn, playfully pretended to shoot at him. The gun was discharged, and young Willets was instantly killed. The stepfather of King was so enraged at what his son had done that he kicked him until his life was endangered, and he was taken across the river to save his life. The coroner who investigated the matter reported the shooting purely accidental.

—The Reading (Pa.) *Times* prints this personal paragraph: "At the foot of the Chesnut Hills, in North Coventry, Chester county, reside two eccentric bachelors, Messrs. John and Frederick Hamilton, who are now between sixty and seventy years of age. They live happily together, have no woman about to give them a curtain lecture when they are out o' nights, nor to tenderly care for them in their hours of sickness. They keep separate tables, do their own washing and cooking, make their own beds, and do all necessary work that is to be done about a well regulated household. Besides being good housekeepers, these old gentlemen are of an inventive turn of mind. They recently invented a threshing-machine, which is worked with a crank. Five hundred sheaves of wheat and fifty bushels of oats were theshed out by it in one day."

—One day two men in Xenia, Ohio, were engaged in a discussion as to Beecher's guilt or innocence. From this our debaters branched off upon the subject of human nature in general, its foibles, weaknesses, and instability under crucial tests; and, growing earnest, one offered to bet that there were not a dozen men in that city who would stand a certain test which he specified. The wager was accepted, twelve representative male citizens designated, and to each a dainty note, written in a feminine hand, couched in seductive yet polished terms, was sent as coming from a lady. The missive stated that the writer had seen the gentleman addressed, been impressed by his bearing and appearance, and was most anxious, etc., according to the usual style. The writer would be happy to meet Mr. Vanity at such and such a point at such a time. The notes were duly sent, and the conspirators anxiously awaited the result of the affair. Much to the chagrin of the gentleman who accepted the wager and the triumph of the other, every one of the men to whom the notes were sent, married and single, old and young, appeared at the proper point at the time specified.

Orphans' Court Sa
OF VALUABLE
Coal and Timber La
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' C Cambria County, there will be expose lic sale, at Lilly's Station, on the Pa. R. R.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24th, 18
at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Estate to wit:
A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LA
situate in Washington township, Cambria co Penn'a, adjoining lands of the Cambria and Manufacturing Co., heirs of Jerry Mc dec'd, and others, containing 246 ACRES, or less, about five acres cleared, having th erected a STEAM SAW MILL and three T ANT HOUSES. The land is well timbere underlaid with coal. A four foot vein is op and the coal is of a superior quality for ma turing purposes. It is so located as r and drainage, that the coal can be taken comparatively little expense. A tram road nects the above described land with the P Railroad.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the pur money to be paid on confirmation of sale, a balance in two equal annual payments, wi est, to be secured by the judgment bond an gage of the purchaser.
ALSO, at the same time and place, we will at public sale, two LOG TRUCKS and a RAILROAD IRON.
F. M. GEORGE,
JOSEPH CRIST,
Executors of Otto Stysen, d
October 2, 1874.-3t.

Valuable Real Esta
FOR SALE!
WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the dence of John Skelly, in Blacklick T ship, Cambria County,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
On Tuesday, 20th day of October
ALL THAT CERTAIN
TRACT OR PIECE OF LA
situate in Cambria Township, Cambria C the property of the late David Powell, dec'd
"California,"
adjoining lands of John Skelly, David M. and others, containing
223 ACRES and 141 PERC
Said land is of excellent quality, and the cleared is well fenced and in a good state vation.
☞ The above tract will be sold separ together, as may suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the p money to be paid at time of sale, and the in three equal annual payments, with in be secured by judgment bonds and mortg
H. KINKEAD,
GEO. C. K. ZAH
Executors of David Powell
Also, at the same time and place, will 400 SHOCKS OF CORN, for which a re credit will be given. [Sep. 25, 18

VALUABLE FARM FOR S
I offer for sale my FARM of 135 Acres, (one-half cleared,) situate in Cambria township, 3½ miles south-east of Ebensburg, on which there is erected a 2 STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, 22x30 feet, ing six rooms, a LOG BARN, 30x30 feet, a SPRING HOUSE, Smoke House, &c. One the land is well timbered with Hemlock, Linn, Sugar, Maple, and some Cherry. T 250 large bearing Apple trees and severa and Pear trees on the premises, a good S water near the house, and excellent Sp every field except one. The land is in fin and of apples alone I will have over 500 this season. Said Farm will be sold eith self or in connection with the stock and the purchaser may desire. Terms fair and disputable. Call on me on the farm, or W. OATMAN, Ebensburg.
Oct. 2, 1874.-3m. MARTIN SAN

UPHOLSTERING.—Having ted permanently in this place, Carriage Shop of D. M. Chute,) the un desires to inform the people of Northern and parts adjacent that he is prepared kind of UPHOLSTERING, such as trim riages, buggies and other vehicles, upho sofas, chairs, ottomans, bedding, etc., doing all work in that line. Old articl ture, vehicles, etc., made as good as ne particular, and perfect satisfaction guar every instance. Charges moderate and tended to promptly. FELIX WE
Ebensburg, July 31, 1874.-3m.*

SPLENDID TOWN PROPE FOR SALE.—A very elegant an modious residence in Ebensburg borough sold on reasonable terms. The House contains 12 rooms, 8 feet halls and base house, besides a good cellar divided into ments. The Lot is 128x264 feet and is with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery. La ble, Ice House, and three Buildings used offices. This property is desirable for a pr ly, or with very little improvement woul first class hotel or summer boarding hous JNO. E. SCANLAN, A
Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.-tf.

ADMINISTRATION NOTIC
Estate of JAMES FARREN,
Notice is hereby given that Letters of A tration on the estate of James Farren, la township of Washington, county of Cam ceased, have been granted to the unders the proper authority. Persons indebted estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the present them duly authenticated for se
MARY FARREN, Admin
F. C. O'HARRA, Administ
Washington Twp., Sept. 11, 1874.-6t.

BUY BOROUGH BONDS!
Borough of Ebensburg offers Bonds for sale, bearing six per cent. inter excellent opportunity for safe and pro vestment. For further particulars call on F. A. SHOEMAKER, Tre
Ebensburg, Oct. 2, 1874.-tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LA Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front ro J. Lloyd's new building, Centre stre manner of legal business attended to torily, and collections a specialty.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-a* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre three doors from High street.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 9, 1874.

W. L. FOULK,

Agent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association,

is the only person in Pittsburgh who is authorized to solicit and receive pay for advertisements to be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. He has our lowest advertising rates.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Hollidaysburg threw itself away on a masque a few nights ago.

—Seven per cent has been knocked off the wages at the Cambria Iron Works.

—Don't forget Joe Gutwald's big sale in Carroll township to-morrow.

—Forty-two well formed pumpkins were raised from one vine in Altoona the other day.

—Mr. Peter Kaylor, of Munster township, a soldier of the war of 1812, is lying dangerously ill.

—The artisian well has reached a depth of [illegible] feet, and still no water in sufficient quantities.

—An old gentleman named Johnston, [illegible] of Col. Wm. K. Piper, fell dead in Bedford on Thursday of last week.

—A brakeman fell between two cars at Sandy Station, P. R. R., on Friday last, and was killed. Name not given.

—Two Cambria county men are credited, and yet its not much to their credit, with having gone to law for fifteen cents.

—Wm. Maury, an Altoona restaurant keeper, formerly of Bedford county, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday morning last.

—Henry Ehrenfelt had the index finger of his right hand torn off by some machinery at the mill of P. M. & J. Brown, near Lilly's, on Monday last.

—Altoona had a Hebrew wedding Tuesday evening. Mr. Casper Leffle, of that city, and Miss Jane Leiber, of New York, were the star actors.

—The store of Mr. C. W. Gessler, Indiana, Pa., was burglarized a few nights ago, and he figures himself about $100 out of pocket by the transaction.

—Don Milton, *alias* John Milton Sackett, was convicted of grand larceny at Indiana last week and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for seven years.

—At Altoona, on Thursday last, George [illegible], of Rodman's station, Blair county, was caught between the bumpers of two cars and so badly injured that he died next day.

—The Altoona *Tribune* calls him Mr. Ber[illegible] McCoegan, and says he is the Democratic nominee for Register and Recorder of this county. Worse mixed than fried wool.

—Now that Mike Quartz is in the enjoyment of his annual two weeks' vacation, we advise all the squirrels hereaway to crawl into their holes and pull the holes in after them.

—Eight and a half by seven inches is the circumference of an egg first laid by a hen and then laid by Mr. Smith—John Smith, [illegible]—on the editorial table of the Curwensville *Times*.

—It was Gideon Kinports, and not, as the [illegible] insisted on saying last week, Peter [illegible] we wrote Porter Kinports, who sold $[illegible] worth of standing timber to a Williamsport company.

—Mr. Jos. Wagner, of Woodberry township, Blair county, raised 87 bushels of Peerless potatoes from two bushels of seed and one-fourth acre of ground. Some of the potatoes weigh 2½ lbs.

—The temperance men of Blair county have nominated Capt. A. M. Lloyd, of Gaysport, for Assembly, and A. A. Stevens, Esq., of Tyrone, for District Attorney. This in convention at Hollidaysburg on Saturday last.

—Last week, Mr. James M. Kinports, of [illegible], sold eighty-four trees for [illegible] Cherry Tree, Indiana county, for $[illegible] cash, being over $40 for each tree. They are to be hauled seven miles to the river.

—George Want, a young Englishman, had his hand torn off, or very nearly so, on Tuesday evening, 1st inst., by the bursting of a gun while returning from a hunting expedition, near Philipsburg, Clearfield county.

—It's E. J. Mills this time who has thrown his banner to the breeze inscribed with the [illegible] business motto, "Cash sales or no sales," and who is determined to fight it out on that line if it takes the balance of his life.

—A little daughter of Mr. Curtis Corrolus, of [illegible], was so severely scalded, on Monday evening last, by pulling a tin-cup of coffee off the stove-hearth, thereby [illegible] her face and throat, that her life is despaired of.

—A Cambria borough lad named Tommy [illegible] had one of his fingers whacked off by an axe t'other day. A warning to Tommy [illegible] as a rule, not to fool with any tool so much sharper than himself, the aforesaid Tommy Toole.

—Master John Wise, grandson of Prof. Wise, made a successful balloon ascension from the Fair Ground at Indiana, Pa., on [illegible]day afternoon. Master Wise is the youngest aeronaut in the world, being only [illegible] years of age.

—The grade on about nine miles of the [illegible] branch railroad, Blair county, is [illegible] feet to the mile, with several curves averaging 15 degrees. The grade on the Horse Shoe bend at Kittanning is only 97 feet to the mile.

—Martin V. Fry, whose arrest and incarceration in our county jail on a charge of [illegible] we have already noticed, was tried in the District Court, Johnstown, on Monday and found guilty as in manner and form indicted. Not yet sentenced.

—Again we have to ask the indulgence of our friend and correspondent "M." for failing once more to publish his second letter from Virginia, its length having rendered its publication this week impossible. It will not [illegible] before next week, however.

—[illegible] Weiser, of Summitville, attempted to get on a moving train of cars at Wilmore on Saturday, but instead got up "on [illegible]" by the side of the track, and now complains of having a "head put on him" which he would much rather was on some one else's shoulders.

—An unknown man, aged about 22 years, was struck by the engine attached to the Pittsburgh Express west, on Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, near Mount Union, and so terribly injured that he died in Huntingdon, whither he was takin, in a few hours thereafter.

—A large limestone rock, quarried by Mr. [illegible] Harris, at Pemberton Lime Quarry, [illegible] miles west of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, was shipped to Philadelphia on the [illegible] instant. It weighs six tons, and is intended to be placed on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition.

—The little dailies at the eastern and western bases of the mountain may "cease from [illegible]ing" about Mr. Simon Fisher, of Allegheny township, who may have disappeared from home somewhat mysteriously, as reported, but who is still not only in the flesh, but is as much at home now as he ever was.

—Harry Hughes, one of the oldest freight conductors on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell from his train on Sunday afternoon at [illegible]ceville, and one of the car wheels passed over his arm and one of his feet. He was making room for a brakeman on the platform at the time of the accident, and missed his footing.

—The steam saw mill of Mr. A. C. Millikin, located about one mile from Loretto, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week, involving a loss of $2,000 or $3,000. As the mill had not been in operation for two or three days preceding the conflagration, the presumption is that it was set on fire.

—Mr. John S. Lomoreaux, one of our Blacklick township patrons, while on his way to the Indiana court one dark night recently, was ordered to stop and deliver by two footpads, but a shot from his revolver, which he thinks wounded one of them in the arm, and spurs to his horse soon ended the interview, although John alleges that two or three shots followed him in his flight.

—An old lady named Mrs. Mich'l Ward, while standing on one of the railroad tracks in Altoona, Wednesday last about noon, was struck by an empty truck, which knocked her down and mangled her right leg and left arm so terribly that amputation had to be resorted to. She is not expected to live.

—Mr. John B. Hite, of Blacklick township, brought to our office on Wednesday a radish which "knocks the spots" off anything in that line we have ever seen. The monster weighs 7 pounds, 14½ ounces, and measures 25 inches in circumference. It was raised in Belsano and is probably the champion radish of Cambria county. The same gentleman has also presented us with a mammoth winter pear weighing 10 ounces.

—It is said that scarcely a train on our branch railroad leaves town or comes back that does not run imminent danger of being thrown from the track by some cows whose pasturage is constantly in the vicinage of the lumber yards in the East Ward. It will likely be bad for the cows one of these days, but passengers whose assurance tickets have been cancelled are naturally somewhat nervous on the subject and are inquiring whether the owners of the animals are good for the resultant dangers.

—"While grass grows and water flows" looks well as poetry, if not as prose; but while feet wear toes and likewise hose, it is likely, we suppose, that many of those who hanker after elegant clothes will continue to hoe their rows in the direction which every one knows is the way each bargain seeker goes—and that is to Myers & Lloyd's cheap cash store, where the best and cheapest assortment of boots and shoes are now in stock and a large and splendid invoice of dry and dress goods, etc., will be opened very soon.

—An immense and elegant stock of new goods has just been placed upon the shelves of E. J. Mills' cheap store, High street, near Centre, and as the cash system is now in vogue at that popular emporium, it is well worth the while of cash buyers to look in and see if their interests will not be greatly subserved by dealing with Mr. Mills. At least he pledges his word to give unsurpassable bargains for the ready cash, and that should certainty be talk enough for all who have money to invest and wish to put it where it will do the most good.

—Mr. Michael Donavan, of this place, has added to our display of big vegetables a potato weighing 1 pound, 14½ ounces, and Mr. Isadore Lilly, steward at the Poor House, has contributed his quota in the shape of a twin peach, perfectly formed, which is certainly a curiosity in its way. The potato spoken of is gotten up somewhat on the lobster style, there being several small tubers growing from the main body. If you, kind reader, have anything, vegetable or otherwise, worth bragging about, send it in by all means.

—Troubles come not singly, but in battalions. Mr. Jos. Gutwald had stolen from his meat market not very many evenings ago about thirty pounds of fresh beef, and as if this was not enough to be inflicted on a single individual, some godless wretch at or about the same time also picked up and carried off his coat—the coat he would have worn down to Harrisburg this winter if he had been elected to the Legislature. The latter article of property was found in Blacklick township, shortly afterward, but the beef is the deadest of dead losses.

—A man named Brown, it is alleged, stole a horse in Green county some time ago and brought it to Johnstown, where he disposed of it to Mr. Wagstaff in exchange for a sewing machine and a certain amount of money. Subsequently he sold the sewing machine to Mr. H. Rugg, of Blairsville, for $20, and then skipped for the west. After his departure the owner of the horse appeared upon the scene, and reclaimed his property.—Thus matters remained until Wednesday last, when the same identical Brown re-appeared in Blairsville, when he was soon after arrested, and on Saturday sent back to Green county for trial.

—Rev. B. M. Kerr, at one time and only a few years ago the much esteemed pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, but now a resident of Mercer, Pa., is among us this week, accompanied by his estimable wife, and is of course receiving the "How d'ye do's?" and hearty welcomes of his many friends in this vicinity. Mr. Kerr looks as well preserved physically as in days of yore, and intends, if we are rightly informed, to fill his old pulpit on Sunday next, when no doubt an immense congregation will be in attendance to listen to his eloquent and always forcible enunciation of gospel truths as he understands them.

—A respectable looking white woman, who arrived in Bellefonte a few days ago and put up at a first-class hotel, was discovered late on Sunday night last in bed with two buck negroes, one on each side of her. It was the landlord who made the discovery, and the way the darkies got up and dusted, minus everything but their nether garments, is said to have been a sight worth traveling a few hundred miles to witness. What became of the wretched creature who so damnably disgraced her sex and her race, we know not, but if she got off without a good ducking, or a coat of tar and feathers, it was certainly more clemency than such a depraved wretch is worthy of.

—Through the kindness of Mr W. L. Foulk, advertising agent, Pittsburgh, and a corresponding courtesy on part of Mr. D. S. Thomas, press agent of Barnum's gigantic Hippodrome, we were placed in possession of tickets for two reserved seats at the exhibition of that colossal establishment in Allegheny City, on Monday afternoon last, and having, in company with a friend, availed ourself of the generous privilege thus extended, we must say that we were greatly delighted with the entertainment throughout. The performances, each and all, were of the highest order, and the spectacular exhibition entitled "The Congress of Nations," is beyond question the most brilliant cavalcade that has ever been presented for public approval. We advise all who can spare the time and the money to go to-morrow, the last day of the big show and the last chance they will have for visiting Pittsburgh and this wonderful entertainment and returning home to this place on the night of the same day, all for the remarkable low price of $2.50.

—The young man George Conger, an account of whose arrest and imprisonment, on a charge of stealing two railroad tickets at Sonman, we publish elsewhere, is still in durance vile, having thus far failed to secure the bail necessary for his release. His young wife, an estimable lady, with her infant child, is at the residence of Mr. Hartman Berg, in this place, to whom she is related. She complains very much of the indignity heaped upon her in the matter of her arrest and retention in the Huntingdon jail along with her husband, alleging, what is no doubt true, that if the tickets were stolen she had no knowledge of the fact, and of course could not have been a participant in the alleged crime. The husband, too, declares his innocence, but admits his inability to explain away the suspicious circumstances which surround the entire transaction, although he declares he is the victim of a deep laid conspiracy. Be that as it may, his unenviable position is calculated to excite pity for him and earnest sympathy for his young wife and innocent babe, for whose sake we trust that he may be able in some way to establish his innocence.

◆

STILL PEGGING AWAY.—The Republican conferees from this Congressional district met at Bedford last Tuesday week, as already announced, and after balloting 140 times without affecting the nomination, adjourned to meet at the Summit, in this county, last Tuesday. They reassembled there on that day, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and balloted twenty-six times without a choice. They then adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The balloting was continued during that day, each one of the four candidates—Messrs. Barker, Blair, Cessna, and Koontz—receiving on several ballots *six* votes, and on other ballots *three* votes each. No nomination being made on Wednesday, the conference adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. It requires *seven* votes to make a nomination, but up to this hour, (Thursday afternoon) no one of the candidates has received that *magical* number. If we learn anything additional before our paper goes to press we will state it; but we have no reason to believe that a nomination will be made to-day. What the final conclusion will be no man can predict, not even the candidates themselves. P. S. Hon. S. S. Blair nominated Thursday evening.

FOR LARCENY.—We regret the necessity of making note of the ugly predicament in which a young man who has resided for some time past at Sonman station, a short distance above Portage, has got into. He was telegraph operator at the point named, and for some cause was discharged a few days ago. On Saturday he concluded to go to Philadelphia, and took passage on an eastward train, in company with his wife and child. After leaving Altoona he presented to the conductor two tickets, good for passage from Sonman to Philadelphia, and which had not been used between the former place and Altoona, as they were not punched. Shortly afterwards the conductor received from Sonman a telegram, while stopping at one of the way stations, directing him to arrest any persons traveling on tickets numbered "33" and 34." These were the tickets that he received from the young man who was formerly operator at Sonman, and the conductor at once notified the Huntingdon depot policeman to be on hands on the arrival of the train. The young man was accordingly arrested and brought back to this place yesterday, his wife and child accompanying him. Last evening he waived a hearing, and was taken to Ebensburg by Sheriff Baumer, but he expects to get bail to-day for his appearance to answer, at the next term of our County Court, the grave charge against him.

It was discovered that he had appropriated the tickets just shortly after he took passage for Philadelphia. The agent at Sonman had been absent from the room for a few moments, and when he returned the young man left the office. The train came along, and the latter took the cars for the east, with his family accompanying him. Then the agent bethought himself of examining his ticket rack, and upon looking over the Philadelphia pile he found that Nos. 33 and 34 were missing. He had not sold more than half a dozen tickets out of the number in the rack, and if his suspicion had not been aroused it would perhaps been a long time before a discovery of the loss would be made. He then telegraphed to have the man arrested, which was done, as stated.

The young gentleman came originally from Bridgeport, Conn., and is said to be well connected. He appears to be rather well educated, and about a year and a half ago married a most estimable young lady of this county. We feel sorry that he has been led into temptation, and hope that this may be a lesson to him that will last during the natural term of his life.—*Johnstown Tribune*, 6th.

◆

PASTORAL CHANGE.—Rev. R. C. Christy, who for nearly a decade of years last past has had charge of the Catholic church in this place, bade a final farewell to his congregation, in a few well chosen and impressive words, on Sunday morning last, thanking them for the kindness and generous co-operation in all his efforts for the advancement of their spiritual and temporal welfare which they had at all times manifested towards him, assuring them that his heart was indeed moved with sincere sorrow now that all those tender ties which had so long bound them together were about to be broken, asked forgiveness if he had in any way offended or wounded the feelings of even the most humble among them, besought their earnest prayers in his behalf, whether living or dead, for all time to come, and promised to bear them all in kindly remembrance and not forget them in his petitions to the throne of grace so long as a merciful Providence permitted him to sojourn upon earth. All who listened to his earnest and heart-felt remarks gave outward tokens of their inward emotions, and every one we feel sure, no matter what their sentiments toward the speaker, must have felt the force of his loving and fervent words.

Of the great and good work which Father Christy has accomplished and the many personal sacrifices he has made during his ten years' sojourn in Ebensburg, it is needless for us to speak, for so long as the beautiful church which was his pride and his glory of late years, continues to stand, and so long as Mt. Gallitzin Seminary goes on in the glorious work of morally and mentally instructing the youth of the land, so long will it be impossible for the Catholics of Ebensburg at least to forget the generous impulses and zealous self-sacrifices which marked the career of Father Christy as pastor of the magnificent Church of the Holy Name.

Yesterday the reverend gentleman took his departure for other scenes, leaving to the pastoral care of a good and zealous priest, Rev. Henry Cluver, who has already won his way to the hearts of his people, and whose energy and amiable disposition will ere long push to completion the good work so auspiciously and so greatly advanced, the elegant church which was the main object of his earnest labors and his fondest hopes. For some time to come we believe it is the intention of his superior to relieve Father Christy from missionary duties, in hopes that his shattered health may again be restored—a hope which will find a sympathetic echo in every heart capable of such an impulse.

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THE OYSTER SEASON.—The cool Fall months are now here, and our old friend, the Oyster, whose open countenance reveals its honest heart, has returned to receive a cordial welcome. As its most popular companions we find in universal demand S. S. Marvin & Co.'s well known Oyster Crackers, and a still crisper variety—the Farina Crackers. There is also a constant call for S. S. Marvin & Co.'s old-fashioned Water Crackers, of standard excellence; as also for their New York Water Crackers, which are of a more brittle texture. But for our own choice, we would give the preference to their FAMILY CRACKERS, which we regard as the very best of all oyster concomitants. Restaurant and hotel keepers, as well as private families, should by all means give this new Cake a trial. The Oyster and the Family Cracker seem made for each other. S. S. Marvin & Co.'s Small Cakes, in every variety known to the trade, are unexcelled by any others. Ask for their manufacture. Bakery, Nos. 91 & 93 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.—*Pittsburgh Presbyterian Banner*, September 30.

◆

NEW DEPARTURE.—To say "Oak Hall," means "corner of Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia," as every child knows, and suggests the name of the giant clothiers, Wanamaker & Brown. This great House announces in our columns for the fall and winter trade, A NEW DEPARTURE: 1. Cash, the invariable terms. 2. Every garment will be labelled with a printed placard, *naming the goods*, and specifying in open figures the *invariable price*. 3. A guarantee, signed by the firm, to accompany each garment. 4. The money to be returned the purchaser, if within ten days he finds room for discontent at his purchase. Under these considerations, Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown justly ask all lovers of honest and liberal dealing, who are willing to aid in lifting this important branch of trade upon their lofty and solid "Platform of four planks," to purchase their fall and winter stock at Oak Hall. Be sure to peruse the advertisement found in our present issue.

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HOW THE MONEY GOES!—After November 30th, it will be easy to see how the money goes, for then the drawing will take place of the Public Library of Kentucky, and at that Grand Gift Concert $2,500,000 in cash will be given away to ticket holders. The fortunate holder of the ticket drawing the first prize will walk off with $250,000; of the second prize, $100,000; of the third prize $75,000; of the fourth prize, $50,000; of the fifth prize, $25,000, &c., &c., &c., until 20,000 grand cash prizes shall all have been distributed. Truly, this distribution will tell *how the* money goes!

◆

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER now stands among the first, and at the head of all articles for a similar purpose. The testimony of our physicians is conclusive as to its value; and we are personally acquainted with scores of cases where it has been used with the best of results. It will restore gray hair to its original color, and leaves it glossy, and in a healthy condition, while, for heads troubled with dandruff, or any disease of the scalp, it acts like a charm in cleansing them. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.—*Lowell Courier, May* 2, 1868.

◆

—One thousand dollars in all is offered for the apprehension of Ami Sibley, who murdered Henry Perry, of Snyder township, Jefferson county, not long since.

LIST OF JURORS.—The following named gentlemen have been drawn to serve as Grand and Traverse Jurors at the December term of our County Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Buck John, Foreman, merchant, Carrolltown.
Boland John C., inn-keeper, Summitville.
Christy A. J., merchant, Loretto.
Devlin Frank, gentleman, Conemaugh bor.
Driskil Michael, farmer, Allegheny.
Dever Cornelius, blacksmith, Munster.
Eager Thomas, farmer, Carroll twp.
Gill Jacob, jr., blacksmith, Chest.
Horner David, farmer, Conemaugh twp.
Johnston Jacob, farmer, Susquehanna.
Kuhn Samuel, farmer, White.
Luther D. A., carpenter, Carroll twp.
Lewis W. C., agent, Johnstown.
Lantzy Joseph, farmer, Barr.
Moyer Adam, conductor, Washington.
McCabe, Owen, laborer, Millville.
Nagle John, jr., farmer, Clearfield.
Noon Jacob, farmer, Richland.
Rowland Jefferson, farmer, Blacklick.
Shaw Samuel, saddler, Wilmore.
Tobin David, laborer, Gallitzin twp.
Trotter Robert A., millwright, Adams.
Wike George B., merchant, Blacklick.
Walters J. S., merchant, White.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Twp.—Moses Kring, David Wissinger.
Carroll Twp.—Albert Boslet.
Carrolltown Bor.—Henry Blum, Wm. Noel.
Clearfield Twp.—Andrew Carle, Sam'l Wills.
Conemaugh Bor.—Martin Fox, N. Freidhoff.
Cambria Bor.—John Gallagher.
Cambria Twp.—John Hileman.
Croyle Twp.—Jacob Pringle.
Ebensburg Bor.—Thomas Davis, (Jackson.) Dwight Jones.
Gallitzin Twp.—Jas. P. Murray, David Trexler.
Johnstown Bor.—John Bloch, Frank Dibert, A. B. Davis, Jacob Fend, Jacob Horner, jr., Jas. Quinn, J. S. Strayer, Henry Shaffer.
Loretto Bor.—John Bradley.
Munster Twp.—Frank Eberly, William Glass, Samuel O'Hara.
Millville Bor.—Thomas George.
Prospect Bor.—Hugh McGonigle.
Richland Twp.—Wm. Custer, Henry Custer, Isaac Harshberger, Peter Layman.
Susquehanna Twp.—Peter Garman, John Lamer, Walker Westover.
Summerhill Twp.—Samuel P. Paul.
Taylor Twp.—Robert C. Hunt.
Wilmore Bor.—Michael Dugan.
White Twp.—Joel Gates, Benj. Myers.
Washington Twp.—Martin Leib, Mark B. McLaughlin, Thomas Powers, James Skelly.
Woodvale Bor.—Charles Wendell.
Yoder Twp.—A. B. Howard.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—John C. Bradley.
Adams Twp.—Joseph Callahan, Geo. W. Richardson.
Blacklick Twp.—Thomas Duncan.
Carroll Twp.—Justus Apel, David Abrams, James Douglass, Jacob Sharbaugh.
Carrolltown Bor.—Edward L. Binder, John Stoltz.
Croyle Twp.—P. M. Brown, John Rorabaugh.
Cambria Twp.—Wm. Dishart, Hugh Edwards.
Clearfield Twp.—P. Donahoe, jr.
Conemaugh Twp.—Jacob Fyock, Jacob Wertz.
Conemaugh Bor.—Emery West.
Chest Twp.—Jacob Kibler, Jacob Thomas.
Ebensburg Bor.—Harrison Kinkead, J. Alex. Moore.
Gallitzin Twp.—Thos. Bradley, J. M. Christy.
Johnstown Bor.—Henry Boyer, jr., L. B. Cohick, David M. Davis, A. J. Haws, John Hamilton, Adam Kountz, Henry Mattern, David McLaughlin, S. H. Parks, Earhardt Pfeister, Emil Young.
Jackson Twp.—Christian Good, Christ. Snyder, John Shuman.
Loretto Bor.—Patrick Meally.
Richland Twp.—Sam'l Blough, Joseph Geis.
Summerhill Twp.—Philip Sherbine.
Susquehanna Twp.—Charles Weakland.
Taylor Twp.—John Riblett.
White Twp.—George Glasgow.
Yoder Twp.—Yost Hochstein, J. S. Hammer.

◆

THE "BURDETT" CROWNED AT THE ERIE FAIR.—The Erie *Dispatch* says:

"Among the competitors at the Fair who richly earned the first premium, the Burdett Organ Company stands with a splendid record, to which add its present sweeping success. Six as fine reed organs as were ever exhibited at any fair were on the Burdett Company's stand with their recherche cabinet work, which would worthily rank with the finest French furniture, and their numberless tone-riches, which make them prominent among the musical instruments of any land or time. Crowds of listeners testified by their expressions of delight to the effectiveness of these organs."

No other make of organs stands the slightest chance when played alongside the Burdett. One hundred dollars will buy a fine four-stop Burdett organ. The Burdett organ is so perfectly constructed that a child of six years can work it with ease. Don't waste your money on second-class instruments, but call at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, City of Pittsburgh, and purchase a fine Burdett. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., who are the exclusive wholesale agents of the West, will sell you one at wholesale rates. By shunning all others and choosing a Burdett, you escape all risks and will have no regrets. Remember, Kleber's, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HYMENEAL.

ITEL—O'NEILL.—Married, at the Catholic church, Loretto, on Tuesday last, 6th inst., by Rev. Father Bush, Mr. JAMES ITEL, of Washington township, and Miss MAGGIE O'NEILL, of Munster township.

Now that our amiable and worthy young friend and correspondent, "Liberal," has attained to that blissful state of existence which is presumed, and in such a case as this, where the contracting parties are so well fitted for its duties and enjoyments, is very justly presumed to be the acme of earthly happiness, it affords us pleasure to congratulate him and his fair young bride on their happy union, and wish them, as we do with all our heart, a long life of unalloyed felicity in this world and an eternity of purest delights in the world to come.

McINTYRE—BURNHEIMER.—Married, on the 24th ult., at the Catholic church, Wilmore, by Rev. Father McHugh, Mr. ROBERT L. MCINTYRE, of Peru Mills, Juniata county, and Miss LIZZIE J. BURNHEIMER, of the former place.

In the gushing language of the correspondent who furnishes the above notice, may peace and prosperity attend the newly wedded "as long as grass grows and water flows," which of course will carry them safely through this "vale of tears" and doubtless leave them considerable margin to come and go on in the better world beyond.

HOOVER—TREXLER.—Married, on the 29th ult., at the Catholic church, St. Augustine, by Rev. Thomas McEnrue, Mr. JOSEPH HOOVER and Miss CATHARINE A. TREXLER, both of that vicinity.

NOEL—MILLER.—Married, on the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES A. NOEL and Miss JANE A. MILLER, all of Clearfield township.

OBITUARY.

DOUGHERTY.—Died, at his residence at Summitville, on Wednesday last, PETER DOUGHERTY, Esq., aged about 75 years. Mr. Dougherty was a native of Ireland, and settled at the Summit as early as 1831 or 1832, where he commenced business as a merchant, in which he continued until a few years ago. At the time of his death he was one of the County Auditors. He was well known throughout the county, and indeed the entire State, and was always esteemed and respected as an honest, upright man and a worthy citizen. He was a sincere Christian, having been throughout his long and eventful life an exemplary member of the Catholic Church. May peace eternal be his portion in the better world beyond the tomb.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of MATTHEW MCHUGH, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Administrator.

Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE ELDER, dec'd.

Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of GEORGE ELDER, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, have been issued to the undersigned, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is demanded, and those having claims against the same are requested to present their respective accounts to me properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Executor.

Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t.

$5.00

MADE IN FIVE MINUTES!

BY BUYING

ONE SUIT of CLOTHES

On High Street,

SIGN OF THE "RED FLAG."

Store formerly occupied by V. S. BARKER.

☞ The LARGEST STOCK of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS ever offered to this market. Call, examine, and judge for yourself. ISAAC HART, Agent.

Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1874.

A GREAT STRIDE

This Advertisement Copyrighted.

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All! Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices! Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST **MIS**TAKES, **MIS**FITS, **MIS**REPRESENTATIONS, **MIS**UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

Making its Annual Sales more than *$3,000,000!!!*

BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to commend itself and be commended

BY **ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,**

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: **1st.** That a customer has a *right* to some GUARANTEE that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. **2d.** That *Cash throughout* is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, as credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, etc. **3d.** That, though justice does not require it, comfort and actual security in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege *not only* of exchange of goods, but of *returning* the same within a given time, and have promptly *paid back the cash in full*. **4th.** That all customers buying at the *same time*, should pay *precisely* the *same* price for the *same* quality of goods. **5th.** That the interest of customers will be best served by abandoning the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "hurrying up," and sometimes 'over persuading" buyers to take goods with which they are not fully suited. **6th.** That as customers generally inquire into the character and quality of articles offered for sale, and may not always be correctly informed, or fully understand the clerks, a Label, made under the authority and guarantee of the firm, bearing a printed description of the name and quality of the goods, should be attached to each article.

Business men thoroughly bent on upright dealing, have been thinking over, working out and experimenting on propositions similar to the above, and here and there is an establishment which has accepted one or another of these conclusions, and ordered their business accordingly—one "Cash," another "One Price," &c.—but **WE UNHESITATINGLY ADOPT THEM ALL**, and confidently relying on the approval and support of an intelligent and discriminating public, we inaugurate what we believe to be the best system in the world, and we now announce **One Price, Cash Payment, Cash Returned,** and **Full Guarantee,** as the **FOUR CARDINAL POINTS** by which we shall hereafter steer our craft.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT, "CASH." Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and *Cash Buyers* whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what *he* gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT, "ONE PRICE." The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding *all* that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after business hours and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on *all* the labels, so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT, "Full Guarantee." A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee

1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[*Signed*,] *WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE, ______________

4th POINT, "Cash Returned." This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about*, and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient
All of these *"By-Ways"* lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:
(a) It combines all the good points which exist, separately, or in partial combinations, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working *towards* the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, *swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.*

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down.

On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874,

bound for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that *Marvellous and Unprecedented Increase of Business for which we are well prepared.* Our warehouses, comprising 27 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvement already noted, there are also new styles, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL. (THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.) *S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.* **WANAMAKER & BROWN.**

An Iowa Amazon.

Not many of the older residents of Des Moines have forgotten Miss Mary Hay, a lady who practiced woman's rights if she didn't preach them. In stature she was full six feet, powerfully formed and stronger than most men in the settlement. She could fell a tree with the skill of an accomplished woodman, and drive cattle equal to the best bullwhacker on the plains. She was an expert with a rifle, and could drop a ball into a squirrel in the top of the tallest tree. She was also an accomplished navigator, and frequently operated a ferry across 'Coon River. The tales told of her prowess and strength are legion.

On one occasion she was ferrying Chief Justice Williams over 'Coon River in a skiff. The Chief Justice, with accustomed gallantry, essayed to make love to the oarsman. Mary resented this, and reaching for the head of the judiciary with an arm and hand that would fell an ox, threatened to pitch him into the river if there was any more of that kind of nonsense. The justice may have been willing to face a room full of lawyers, but he didn't care to try the strength of that brawny arm, and quickly postponed all endearments.

Although an Amazon in size, Mary had her full share of the feminine desire to dress well. On one occasion she appeared in church with a little jaunty hat, of the latest cut, a small parasol, and a short dress and pantalets. A stranger from the East, chancing to see the lady in that costume, was so much amused that he smiled audibly. Mary saw the ridicule, and her wrath was kindled. When service was over, she sought the abode of that Down Easter, with the expressed determination of "thrashing the ground with him." The tidings of her intent preceded her, and when she hove in sight of his boarding house, he lit out for thick brush, and remained concealed until she departed. Subsequently she made other wrathful visits for the same dire purpose, but each time the Eastern man evaded her, and finally the difficulty was amicably settled by the interposition of mutual friends.

On one occasion there was a berrying party somewhere in this vicinity, the ladies being the hosts and furnishing the teams to haul their guests to the berry patch. Mary invited a gentleman yet living in Des Moines, and at that time a United States official. When the time arrived for starting, the lady appeared at the door of his office, driving two yokes of cattle attached to a farm wagon, and sang out for her escort to hurry. He didn't move quite fast enough to suit her, and she picked him up, chair and all, and placed him in the wagon, and then with a "g'lang Buck" that could have been heard across the river, started to hunt after berries.

She was as brave as she was massive, and when some drunken Indians once refused to leave her premises, she ran and seized a hooppole and drove them from thence single-handed.

Subsequently Mary married an estimable gentleman in an adjoining county, a county officer, with whom she started for California, but died on the way.

A Gay Bridegroom Incarcerated.

Among the vicissitudes which befall the everyday life of some people might be mentioned, and will be forever remembered in police annals, the case of a German citizen of New Orleans, who fell into the clutches of the law just apparently as he reached the happiest moment of his life.

One of the vigilant sheriffs of the Cruelty to Animals Society espied, on Tuesday evening last, an aged German driving down the street a wagon drawn by a small though sturdy mule, which he considered to be much over-loaded, and immediately snatched him into the calaboose. Here the Teuton, though he protested loudly and long in his native tongue, was forced to remain, and his donkey and wagon-load of furniture was trotted off to the friendly shelter of a district pound. It was noticed that as seven o'clock approached, the prisoner, if possible, grew louder in his shouts and execrations, until finally he was told that if he didn't shut up he would be put into the stocks.

"Nein, nein," he screamed. "Mein frau, mein frau!"

"That's all right," the station clerks said, "she'll come for you," and they went away and left him.

Night approached and its shades fell, and the dampness increased until the clocks pointed to almost nine o'clock, when the station-house was visited by a gentleman of respectability, a well-known German citizen, who asked if Mr. B—— was confined there.

"Oh, yes; he's been raising a deuce of a fuss; he was locked up, charged with cruelty to animals."

"Ha, ha, ha!"

There was a jolly laugh. The gentleman explained that it was B——'s wedding-night. He had been moving a little furniture to his house preparatory to the event when locked up, and his bride had been waiting for him for at least two hours, and was disconsolate and in tears.

It was rather rough, though the bridegroom elect was at once released and went his way rejoicing. Shortly after, a bottle of sparkling Krug and some wedding cake delighted the hearts of the clerks, and caused them to drink success to the couple, one of whom had so nearly spent his wedding-night in a calaboose.

THE Virginia City, (Nev.,) *Enterprise* adds the following to its long list of curious stories: "We are informed that the reason why there are no shade trees about the hotel at the Genoa Hot Springs, and why none can be grown there, is that the ground is too hot for them. It is said that upon digging through the thin surface soil a substratum of hard earth—called hard pan—is found. This is two or three feet in thickness, and upon digging through it almost anywhere in the neighborhood, boiling hot water is encountered. On account of this subterranean lake of hot water trees of no kind can be made to grow in the neighborhood. Soil enough for the nourishment of the trees cannot be collected upon the surface, and the moment their roots pass through the substratum they are in hot water and are cooked. By sinking an artesian well in this place there could doubtless be obtained a fine fountain of hot water, but if it were desired to surround this fountain with trees it would be necessary to have them made of cast iron."

Theodore of Abyssinia.

A few unarmed Abyssinians, attracted by the clamor of music and shouting, mustered courage enough to approach the standard which waved so gaily in the mountain gale; and on beholding one of their countrymen on the ground, they bent over the body, but quickly recoiled with fearful dismay on their faces, exclaiming, "Todros!" "Todros!"

The words attracted the attention of every one, and together they strode toward the body, jostling each other eagerly in the endeavor to obtain a glimpse of him the natives styled "Todros, Negus, Negashi of Itiobia."

And what did they see? The body of a native, seemingly half famished, clad in coarse upper garments, dingy with wear and ragged with tear, covering under garments of clean linen.

The face of deep brown was the most remarkable one in Abyssinia; it bore the appearance of one who had passed through many anxious hours. His eyes, now overspread with a deathly film, gave evidence yet of the piercing power for which they were celebrated. The mouth was well-defined and thin-lipped. The lower lip was well adapted to express scorn and a trace of it was still visible. As he gasped his last, two rows of whitish teeth were disclosed. Over his mouth two lines arched to a high aquiline nose. The nostrils expanded widely as he struggled to retain the breath which was rapidly leaving him. The face was broad, high cheek-boned, with a high, prominent forehead and over-hanging eyebrows. The hair was divided into three large plaits extending from the forehead to the back of the neck, which latter appeared to be a very tower of strength. The body measured five feet and eight inches, and was very muscular and broad-chested. There was a character about the features denoting great firmness or obstinacy mingled with ferocity; but perhaps the latter idea was suggested upon remembering the many cruelties ascribed to him. And thus was it that we saw the remains of him whom men called Theadorus, Emperor of Abyssinia, the descendant of Menilek; Son of Solomon, King of Kings, Lord of Earth, Conqueror of Ethiopia, Regenerator of Africa, and Savior of Jerusalem, now dying—dying by his own hand!

The Irish soldiers took hold of his legs and roughly dragged him to a hammock, where, after two or three gasps, he breathed his last.

Hair.

Viewed naturally, the hair is as great an index of temperament and disposition as the features. Coarse black hair and dark skin signify great power of character. Fine black hair and dark skin indicate strength of character along with purity and goodness. Stiff, straight black hair indicates a coarse, strong, rigid, straightforward character. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibility with great strength of character. Flat, slinging, straight hair, a melancholy, but extremely constant character. Coarse red hair indicates powerful passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair, with florid countenance, denotes the highest order of sentiment, intensity of feeling, and purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth and glossy hair denotes strength, harmony, an evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head, and superior talents. Fine, silky, supple hair is a mark of a delicate and sensitive temperament, and speaks in favor of the mind and character. White hair denotes a lymphatic and indolent constitution. And we may add that, besides all these qualities, there are chemical properties residing in the coloring matter which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus, red-haired people are notoriously passionate. Now, red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while very black hair is colored with almost pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points to qualities of temperament and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which the hair flows is strongly indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and, perhaps, a clever person could give a shrewd guess at the manner of a man or woman's disposition by only seeing the back of their hair.

A New Horse Distemper.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* says: A new distemper has lately broken out among horses, which is denominated by some of the most celebrated veterinary surgeons as spinal meningitis. Its first appearance is generally indicated by a slight cough, which is accompanied with soreness of the throat and then loss of appetite. If this is not immediately checked it soon will develope into pneumonia and dangerously effect the lungs, spinal cord and kidneys, and at last ending in utter prostration and death. Animals showing the premonitory symptoms should at once be placed under good scientific treatment, when, if proper care is given them, they will soon recover, as the above disease rapidly yields to skillful treatment in its stages. Therefore the greatest care and pains should always be taken in the driving, feeding and grooming of horses during the present and all other heated terms. The disease is not at present considered contagious.

In this country, love of dress has assumed alarming proportions. Many homes are rendered materially dreary by the passion for dress. Good food, nice furniture, prints, books, and various trifles which go to make up the sum of a comfortable home cannot be afforded because Mrs. Robinson would rather die than that Mrs. Jones should see her again at church or at the brown's party in that mauve silk. Men cannot be too resolute in the steps they take to diminish this great evil. Most women are amenable to reasonable arguments persistently urged by those they regard with affection, and the remonstrances and representations of a father, especially, are likely to carry weight with his children, whose errors often arise from the absence of such sensible counsel precisely at that period of life when it is most needed.

THE HOTEL CLERK.—I can shake hands with a Governor, sit beside an Alderman, and smoke with a State Senator, and never feel my littleness; but when I come to stand in the presence of a modern hotel clerk, I feel that awe and inferiority which tourists feel as they stand in Yosemite Valley and look up at the mountain tops a thousand feet above. There is something about that young man standing behind the office counter of a first-class hotel which is calculated to hold the common man at a distance; you may gaze at him, if you wish to—in fact he is there to be gazed at—but don't attempt to be familiar. I would as soon think of dining with the crater of a volcano as of going up, extending a hand to a hotel clerk and asking him if his family were enjoying tolerable good health. I sometimes dream of being thus familiar, and when I wake up I feel as if I had been frozen. The dignity, asperity, condescension of the modern hotel clerk! Did you ever notice how he resents the attempted familiarity of travelers? If a man calls him "old boy," or yells: "Say, you fellow there!" no well bred clerk lets on that he hears. He goes right on reading the morning paper, and finally that familiar traveler has to put on a beseeching look and timidly ask: "Please, mister, will you kindly permit me to disturb you while I humbly inquire if the Toledo train leaves at eight o'clock or at eight-forty?" The clerk will raise his eyes from the paper, drop them, raise them to the clock, gently move them around the room, and reply: "I guess so." With what dignity they receive and assign guests! If the traveler asks for a room on the first floor, on account of his legs, the clerk lies back on his dignity and assigns him to the top story as a punishment, and if all the earthquakes that ever quaked were to attempt to alter that clerk's determination, they would get beaten. I used to believe that hotel clerks were like waiters, that a bribe would fetch 'em, but I found out my error when trying to pass a crumpled ten cent note into the young man's hand; he drew back with such a look of scorn and contempt on his face that I didn't dare to register at all, but I slept in a barn and breakfasted on cheese and crackers. I heard afterward that he was killed by a railroad collision, but I don't see how any such thing could have ever disturbed his dignity.—*Max Adeler.*

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A TELEGRAPH STORY.—I think the most curious fact, taken altogether, that I have ever heard of the electric telegraph, was told me by a cashier of the Bank of England. You may have heard it. It may have been in print. I'm sure it deserves to be. "Once upon a time," then, on a certain Saturday night, the folks at the Bank could not make the balance come right, by just £100. This is a serious matter in that little establishment. I do not mean the cash, but the mistake in arithmetic, for it occasions a world of scrutiny. An error in balancing has been known, I am told, to keep a delegation of clerks from each office at work sometimes through the whole night. A hue and cry was, of course, made after this £100, as if the old lady in Threadneedle street would be in the Gazette for want of it. Luckily on Sunday morning, a clerk (in the middle of the sermon, I dare say, if the truth were known,) felt a suspicion of the truth dart through his mind quicker than any flash of the telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier, on Monday morning, that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some boxes of specie for the West Indies, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race—fighting against steam, with eight-and-forty hours start given! Instantly the wires asked:

"Has the Albert sailed?"

"Just weighing anchor," was the answer.

"Stop her!" frantically shouted the electric telegraph.

It was done.

"Have up on deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully."

They were weighed; and one—the delinquent—was found by just one packet of a hundred sovereigns heavier than it ought to be.

"Let her go!" said the mysterious telegraph.

The West Indian folks were debited with just one hundred pounds more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes, or delaying the voyage by an hour. Now that is what may be called "doing business."

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HE NEVER TOOK A PAPER.—A man 56 years of age, living in Columbia county, on the border of Sauk, was in Baraboo recently, and was asked what he thought of the Beecher-Tilton matter.

"Beecher! Who is Beecher? I never heard of Beecher or Tilton before."

"Did you never really read of them?" asked the surprised inquirer.

"No," he replied; "I was born in Pennsylvania, and came up into Sauk county twenty-five years ago, and never took a newspaper in my life. I did think I'd subscribe for one when the war was going on, but I didn't do it."

He knew something of Lincoln, and was in favor of putting down the rebellion, "but," said he, "the other man, who was Vice President and was promoted, (I do not know his name,) I never liked. What has become of that fellow, anyhow?"

He never read of Greeley or Grant, and did not know who he voted for at the last election. He reads the New Testament diligently. This is his main source of information on matters in which chiefly concerns himself.

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WHITINGHAM, Vt., is exercised over a fresh outbreak of "spiritual manifestations." The windows of the Rev. N. D. Sherman's residence are mysteriously covered with etchings of a strange variety, in which believers see the portraits of dead friends. The windows in the house of his son-in-law near by, are also being covered, and great numbers of people flock to see the phenomena.

General Election
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1874, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of County Commissioners of Cambria county, to serve for the term of one year each.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of Cambria county, to serve one year.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 3, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swarzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, (Tunnel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefiz, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the New Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 30th, 1874.—SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified electors of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this Act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election, they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident presiding judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section; but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by, the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. * * * * * *

When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspector affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fradulently alter, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischevious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemernor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmation, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the Act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said Act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth

CHANGES IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes;" this is to give notice that the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1874.

G. C. K. ZAHM
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHO
AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY
KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODU
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store on South Side of Main Stre
Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER
AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE
PRICES
At E. J. MILLS'
CHEAP CASH STORE
Are not over, but rather under, those of any dealer in
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and
Boots, Shoes, Notions,
GROCERIEES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,
In this "Neck o' Timber."
☞ A complete and elegant assortment of goods now in store will positively be sold at closest margin. Country produce at the market prices taken in exchange for goods, satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACT
AS interested parties have been ... the northern part of this county, ... rates for manufacturing Woolen ... are much higher than they really are ... it necessary for our own protection ... the information of the public ... following
LIST OF PRICES.
Blankets ...
Flannels ... 30 and 35
Cassimeres ...
Satinetts ... 50
Carding and Spinning ...
Carding ...
T. M. JONES & SONS
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

Ebensburg
WOOLEN FACTO
HAVING introduced new machinery ... Woolen Factory, we are now ... manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, ... NETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS ... STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
☞ Wool taken in exchange ... worked on shares. Market price paid ...
T. M. JONES & S
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.
BANKER
Ebensburg, Pa.
WILL receive money on deposit ... and collect notes, and attend to ... business usually done by Bankers.
Sept. 26.-tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, C

MILLINERY & DRESS MAK
—The attention of the ladies of ... burg and vicinity is directed to the fact ... MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an ... of new and fashionable Millinery Goods ... rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. ... Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. ... promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or ... quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE ... BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest ... Coal delivered promptly and free of charge ... hauling at any point in Ebensburg or ... Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive ... ly attention. DANIEL H. Z
Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1873.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE
HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA CO
High street, (opposite Union School ... West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL ... Proprietors. Saddles and Harness made ... paired and all other work in my line ex... in the best manner, on the shortest no... at the most reasonable rates.

F. A. SHOEMAKER. WM. H. SE
SHOEMAKER & SECH
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., P

GEO M. READE, Attorney-
Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre ... three doors from High street.